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period Mr. Hepburn speaks with much first-hand knowledge gained during his long, varied and honorable career in American finance, during which he has held the positions of Superintendent of Banking in the State of New York, Comptroller of the Currency, President of the New York Clearing House, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank, and Chairman of the Currency Committee of the American Bankers' Association.

The earlier part of the book is based largely upon secondary sources and a few of the better known public documents. The discussion contains little that is new, and the treatment is more that of a well-balanced narrative than of a critical analysis of American currency history. The author refers to his book as "a busy man's library."

E. W. K.

SCOTT, WILLIAM A. *Money and Banking*. (5th Ed.) Pp. ix, 406. Price, \$2.00. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1916.

In this edition the author has made a few changes, especially by adding a section to Chapter X where a number of pages are devoted to a discussion of the federal reserve system.

E. M. P.

#### POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS

ALEXANDER, DE ALVA STANWOOD. *History and Procedure of the House of Representatives*. Pp. xv, 435. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1916.

A brief yet comprehensive treatment of the history and present status of procedure in the House of Representatives by one who speaks with authority so far has been lacking. This lack has been felt especially by many a teacher desiring to acquaint his students more intimately with that important phase of practical politics. This need is well filled by the present volume, written by one who himself was a member of Congress for fourteen years. The scope of the volume can best be briefly indicated by a statement of the eighteen chapter headings: Apportionment and Qualification of Members; The Roll of Members Elect; Organization of the House; The Speaker; The Speaker and Committee Appointments; Other Officers and the Whip; Floor Leaders; Privileges, Pay, and Obsequies of Members; Creating and Counting a Quorum; The Rules and the Committee on Rules; The Order of Business; Committees and their Work; The Committee of the Whole; The Making of a Law; Debate and Debaters; Contested Election Cases; Impeachment Proceedings; The President and the House.

An appendix of twenty-five pages adds interest to the book by giving the names of former speakers, clerks, and other officers of the House and other personal and political data.

H. G. J.

GOODNOW, FRANK J. *Principles of Constitutional Government*. Pp. 396. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1916.

KRÜGER, FRITZ-KONRAD. *Government and Politics of the German Empire*. Pp. xi, 340. Price, \$1.20. New York: World Book Company, 1915.

This handbook, the first in its series, is an excellent product of the book-making art, both as to authorship and craftsmanship.

As this work covers much the same field as *The German Empire* by Howard and as the order of chapters is strikingly similar, it may be profitable to compare the two works. Of course the handbook is much the smaller. Howard restricts himself to strictly legal and institutional questions; Krüger reaches into topics which give color and action to his story, such as the physical basis of the German Empire, the present-day methods of transportation and communication, the parliamentary history of the country, Germany's foreign policy since 1871, and the colonial dependencies. Howard gives a closely integrated and impartial treatise upon Germany, but Krüger gives a somewhat scrappy and frankly pro-German account of the country which he calls "Prussia-Germany" (p. 157), which he declares "now demands a place in the sun" and the diplomacy of which "cannot restrict itself for the future to defense."

Though Dr. Krüger excuses the aggressions of Prussia by appeal to the precedent of the colonists in the United States expelling the Indians by force from their territory, a pitiable argument since the Indians were but small bands of savages in a practically vacant continent, yet in general he puts a proper scientific restraint upon himself. For example, he considers that the Germans are too pronouncedly conservative (p. 11), that the Emperor is dangerously impulsive (p. 92), and that the bureaucratic administration of the colonies was till "Dernburg cleansed the Augean Stables" scandalous, and the progress since has been slow with many bad mistakes (pp. 267, 8).

Minor inaccuracies and omissions may be noted. The term "delegates" is used for delegations (p. 67). No mention is made of the secrecy of the meetings of the Bundesrat. The reader is mystified by the explanation of the responsibility of the Chancellor (p. 78), whereas the explanations of Lowell and Ogg are lucid and satisfactory. The main objection of the reviewer is that Dr. Krüger has conceived of the German government as a finality which is to be defended rather than as a stage in evolution which is simply to be explained, and that he advocates militarism for Germany and its policy of aggression with no recognition of the principle of nationality, or of consent of the governed, or of the sacredness of treaty obligations, or of the possibility of international confederation.

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MACY, JESSE and GANNAWAY, JOHN W. *Comparative Free Government*. Pp. xviii, 754. Price, \$2.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

This book is a distinct contribution to the study of comparative government in that it brings within the compass of seven hundred pages an attractive presentation not only of our own government but of the leading democracies of the world. Nearly four-sevenths of the space is devoted to the United States and the balance is given to foreign states. For those students whose special courses place severe limitations upon their power of election this text-book may be regarded as